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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Office of Research & Analysis ■ Department of Labor & Industry ■ 2nd Quarter 1999 ■ Vol. 29, No. 2

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Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 476,800 the second quarter of 1999—up 6,400 over the quarter, and up 10,900 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 453,200—12,900 more than the previous quarter, and 11,800 more than the second quarter of 1998.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 23,600—6,500 fewer over the quarter, and 900 fewer over the year.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.0 percent—down 1.4 percent over the quarter, and down 0.3 percent over the year.

(See jobs by industry on page 5)

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1999 - 2nd	476,800	453,200	23,600	5.0%	4.2%
1999 - 1st	470,400	440,300	30,100	6.4%	4.7%
1998 - 4th	468,100	442,300	25,800	5.5%	4.1%
1998 - 3rd	470,900	450,300	20,600	4.4%	4.5%
1998 - 2nd	465,900	441,400	24,500	5.3%	4.4%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1999 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Where does the unemployment rate come from?

by Shane Maharg, Research Analyst

It seems there isn't a day goes by without someone asking about the methods used to derive the unemployment rate.

While some of the technical concepts may be difficult to grasp, the basic methodology can be understood if one knows the 3 main sources of information used in the calculations of the unemployment rate: 1) the Current Population Survey, 2) unemployment insurance claims and 3) "business establishment" employment data.

Following is a short description of these 3 data sources and how they are tied together to produce the unemployment rate at the national, state and substate *(see footnote 1 on page 4)* levels:

- Current Population Survey—Calculations of the unemployment rate start with data collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Each month the Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzes and publishes national statistics on the labor force, employment and unemployment classified by a variety of demographic, social and economic characteristics. These statistics are derived from the Current Population Survey, which uses a scientifically selected sample of approximately 50,000 households representative of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. CPS data alone is used to calculate

(Continued on next page)

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the national unemployment rate—but states calculate their rates using the monthly information from the CPS along with unemployment insurance claims and "business establishment" employment data.

- Unemployment insurance claims—Workers who lose their jobs and are covered by unemployment insurance typically file claims which serve as notice they are beginning a period of unemployment. Unemployment insurance (UI) claims are *not* the only source of information used to calculate the unemployment rate, however, because some people are still jobless when their UI benefits run out, and many more are not eligible at all or never apply for benefits. Typically, fewer than a third of the unemployed file claims for UI benefits. Therefore, UI information must be used in conjunction with other data sources to form reliable unemployment estimates.

- "Business establishment" employment—The total employment estimate is based on data from 2 sources: 1) The source used to compute state level employment is the federal/state Current Employment Statistics (CES) employer survey. This survey is designed to produce monthly estimates of the total number of employees on payrolls in nonfarm industries for particular areas. 2) At the county level in Montana, establishment employment data comes from the Quarterly Report of Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202 Report). Some states have CES data that they use, but Montana is not funded to calculate CES employment at the county level. Since these are "place-of-work" or "establishment" employment estimates, they must be adjusted to a place-of-residence basis, as in the CPS *(see footnote 2 on page 4)*. Estimated adjustment factors have been developed using employment relationships derived from the 1990 Census.

State level unemployment rate

While the CPS produces reliable monthly estimates for the country as a whole and annual estimates for all states, the sample size is not large enough to produce reliable monthly estimates at the state level. Consequently, states apply statistical techniques (regression models) based on historical information unique to each state to generate monthly employment and unemployment rates at the state level.

County level unemployment rates

Estimates at the county level are derived using a procedure called the "handbook method." Developed by the U.S. Department of Labor and currently under the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this method estimates total employment and total unemployment at the county level using a building block approach. It uses certain key statistics such as UI claims data and ES-202 payroll estimates that are readily available at a county level.

The handbook method attempts to approximate the results of the CPS-type household survey of labor force status at a county level without the prohibitive cost.

The handbook unemployment estimate incorporates 3 groups of people:

- Unemployed persons who are, or have been, eligible for benefits based on employer participation in the unemployment insurance program— including unemployed who have exhausted their benefits or who, though eligible, did not file for benefits.

- Noncovered unemployed persons who were working for a business not covered by the UI program when they became unemployed.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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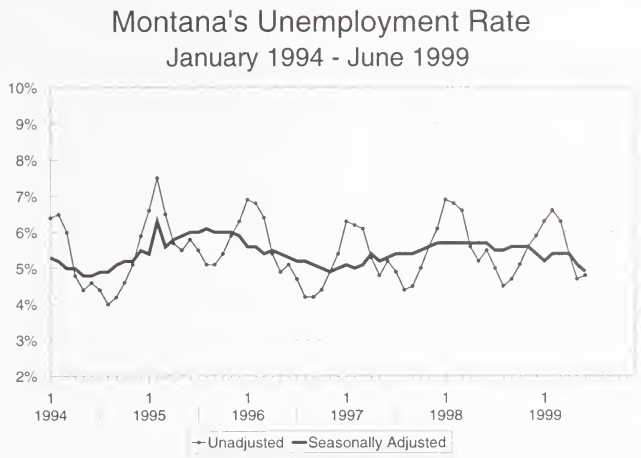


Montana Department of Labor and Industry / 1999 Benchmark

- New persons to the labor force or people re-entering who either have never worked, or have experienced at least a year's absence from the labor force.

Estimates take into consideration both covered employment (from ES-202 monthly estimates of persons working for employers covered by UI) and noncovered employment (e.g., railroad employees, agricultural workers, domestic and unpaid family workers, and the self-employed). Estimates of the noncovered segments of the labor force are derived using a combination of national factors, national and state comparisons, and relationships between census information gathered every 10 years by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Since state and county estimates are calculated using different methods, county estimates won't necessarily add up to the state totals. Therefore, county information is adjusted so it equals the statewide total.

Benchmarking

Once each year, the statewide monthly estimates generated by the regression models are adjusted or benchmarked to the annual average CPS estimates. The benchmarking process adjusts the annual average of the state models so they equal the CPS annual average, while largely preserving the original monthly seasonal pattern of the model estimates. Since the models are specific for each state, it makes sense to have all states adjust the model estimates to the CPS. This allows state-to-state comparisons to be more reliable. After the state benchmark is complete, UI claims and ES-202 county information are updated. Then the county estimates are recalculated using the handbook method and adjusted so they equal the newly benchmarked statewide totals.

Seasonally adjusted data

The monthly number of employed and unemployed persons, not seasonally adjusted, fluctuates in a pattern that tends to repeat itself year after year. This pattern reflects Christmas shopping, weather, vacations, harvest time, school schedules and other seasonal occurrences. These seasonal patterns can make it difficult to tell whether developments between any 2 months reflect changing economic conditions or normal seasonal fluctuations. To deal with this problem, a statistical technique called seasonal adjustment is used *(see footnote 3 on page 4)*.

When a statistical series has been seasonally adjusted, normal seasonal fluctuations are smoothed out so data

for any month can be more meaningfully compared with data from another month or an annual average. Two of the most important seasonally adjusted figures that are published monthly are the state and national unemployment rates, which represent total, seasonally adjusted unemployment as a percent of the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force.

Typically, the unadjusted rate peaks in January or February and reaches a low point in May or October. However, when the rate is seasonally adjusted and the underlying employment situation has not changed, the rate will be essentially the same throughout the year, varying only within a narrow range that results from sampling and other measurement errors. On the other hand, if changes occur in the underlying employment situation in addition to seasonal movements, these changes will show up as a rising or declining trend in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. ■

Footnotes:

1. Official substate estimates include all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties and larger cities (Billings, Bozeman, Butte-Silver Bow, Great Falls, Helena and Missoula). Informational estimates are prepared for Labor Force Areas (LFAs) by summing groups of counties. Annual average information is calculated for American Indian reservations. Both the city and reservation information are calculated using census ratios from the 1990 Census. This ratio takes a city's share of its county's employment and unemployment and applies this relationship to current county employment and unemployment to derive city statistics. The ratios won't be updated until the completion of the 2000 Census.

2. The CES information is collected through a survey of establishments or places of work. CPS data is collected through a survey of households. So there are some differences in the 2 data series. For example, workers holding more than 1 job may be included more than once in the CES survey since both establishments can be surveyed. Persons sampled by the CPS are only counted once, even if they hold multiple jobs. CPS, UI claims and CES information is collected each month for the week that contains the 12th—or what is called the reference week.

3. The official seasonal adjustment procedure for the labor force series is the X-11 ARIMA method, which was developed at Statistics Canada during the 1970s as an extension of, and improvement to, the widely used X-11 method developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the 1960s. The primary documentation for the X-11 ARIMA procedure is the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983). ARIMA is an acronym for Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average.

Definitions:

Civilian Labor Force: The sum of all employed and unemployed persons excluding persons under 16 years of age, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Employed: In the Current Population Survey (CPS), those individuals 16 years of age or older who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the reference week are considered employed. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons.

Unemployed: In the CPS, those individuals considered unemployed must be 16 years of age or older who do not have a job but are available to work and are actively seeking work during the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month). The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals—also considered unemployed— who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff or are waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

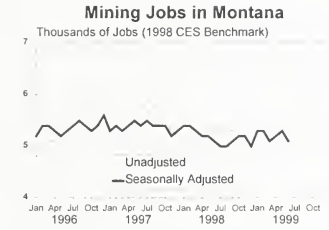
Unemployment Rate: The number of persons unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Second quarter 1999 total **nonagricultural wage and salary employment** averaged 381,200 jobs—up 12,100 jobs over the quarter, and up 7,200 jobs over the year.

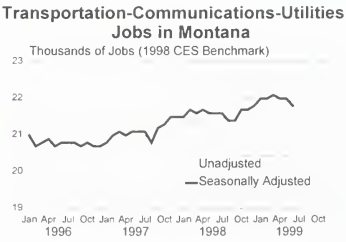
MINING averaged 5,200 jobs during the quarter—up about 200 jobs over the quarter, but even over the year.



CONSTRUCTION averaged 19,600 jobs—up 3,800 jobs over the quarter, and up about 400 over the year. All sectors were up over the quarter, with **heavy construction** up about 1,800 jobs, **special trade** up 1,700 and **general building contractors** up 400. Over the year, **special trade** was up 300, **general building contractors** was up 200 and **heavy construction** was even.

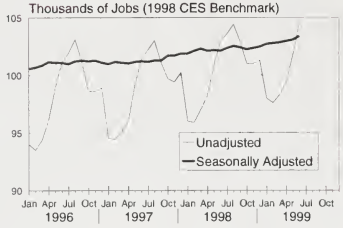
MANUFACTURING averaged 24,300 jobs—down about 100 jobs over the quarter and staying even over the year.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 21,900 jobs for the quarter—up about 200 over the quarter, and up about 300 over the year.



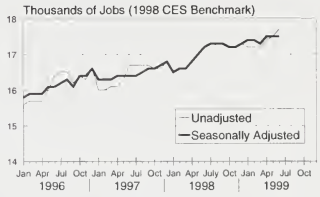
TRADE jobs averaged 101,800 jobs—up about 3,800 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,100 jobs over the year. **Eating and drinking places** was up 2,000 jobs over the quarter, and up 400 jobs over the year.

Trade Jobs in Montana



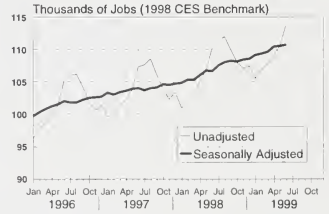
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 17,500 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Jobs in Montana



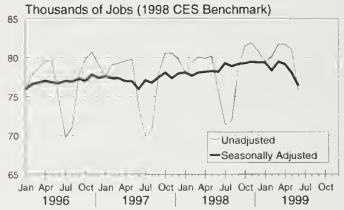
SERVICES averaged 111,200 jobs—up about 4,500 jobs over the quarter, and up about 3,800 over the year. The largest over-the-quarter gain came in **hotels and other lodging**. The largest over-the-year gains came in **business services, hospitals** and **social services**.

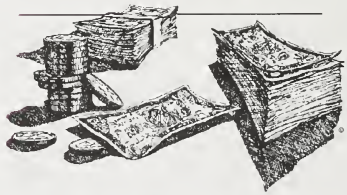
Services Jobs in Montana



TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 79,500 jobs for the quarter. Over the quarter, a seasonal increase of about 1,000 **federal government** jobs was offset by seasonal drops of about 1,100 **state education** jobs and 1,600 **local education** jobs, for an overall downturn of about 900 jobs. An over-the-year increase of about 900 jobs was primarily in **other state government** and **local education**.

Government Jobs in Montana
Federal/State/Local, incl. Public Education





Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $377.98 for the quarter—up $11.21 over the quarter, and up $12.02 over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.5—down 0.8 hour over the quarter, and down 0.2 hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged $11.63 for the quarter—up 6 cents over the quarter, and up 30 cents over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

⇨**China's 1972 ban on wheat and barley** imports from Montana and 5 other northwestern states has been lifted as part of a bilateral trade agreement recently reached between China and the United States.

⇨**A 3-quarter-mile railroad spur line** being built by General Mills and a Canadian grain cooperative will soon provide Montana grain growers with direct access to the Canadian rail system. Grain sold by Montana farmers at the Sweetgrass Grains facility will be transported over the new rail spur to link up with the Canadian Pacific Railroad line near Coutts, Alberta.

⇨**A Billings-area produce farmer** who helped start the farmers market in Billings has opened Sartorie's restaurant in Billings, which features dishes incorporating fresh vegetables and fruits from his farm.

Mining

⇨**Shell Exploration & Production Co.** has sold its Montana oil interests to Encore Operating L.P., an affiliate of Encore Acquisition Partners Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas.

Construction

⇨**Highway construction** in Montana is going great guns this summer with about 200 projects under way that could earn contractors in excess of $200 million.

⇨**Stillwater Mining Inc.'s** $33 million smelter expansion project in Columbus is under way and should be completed by fall, according to a company spokesperson. The new furnace and converter and the expansion of gas handling facilities will allow the smelter to increase its processing capability from 30 tons of concentrate per day to about 80-100 tons per day.

⇨**Construction is expected** to begin in July on an addition to the Great Falls Wal-Mart store that will transform it into a Supercenter Wal-Mart that sells groceries in addition to other general merchandise.

⇨**St. Luke Hospital in Ronan** has just finished building a $3 million clinic and has started construction of a $2 million surgical suite complex that will eventually house a dialysis unit in addition to 2 surgical suites.

Manufacturing

⇨**Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.** has been purchased by a Swiss-based corporation with worldwide interests in mining, smelting, refining and trading of metals and minerals, energy and agricultural products. Glencore AG, a subsidiary of Glencore International AG, has offices in 50 countries and employs about 2,000 people. No name change for the Columbia Falls plant is anticipated, nor is any reduction expected in the plant's 585-person workforce, according to Glencore officials.

⇨**The Livingston Rebuild Center** has laid off more than 40 workers in response to a significant decrease in train traffic caused by a poor grain market. A spokesperson says there are no plans for further staff reductions, but would not rule them out. Neither would he predict if, or when, the laid-off workers would be rehired. The center repairs and refurbishes locomotives and leases them to railway companies.

⇨**An Emigrant company** has grown to be one of the top massage table and spa equipment makers in the country, employing 120 people at its ever-expanding manufacturing plant located along the Yellowstone River. Golden Ratio Woodwork custom builds a variety of tables—ranging in price from $400 to $4,000—for bodywork and the latest therapies. All are built at the Emigrant location south of Livingston, where a new, 36,000 square-foot plant is under construction.

⇨**Pasta Montana** has grown to 120 employees working around the clock on 3 production lines—producing and packaging more than double the pasta produced in the company's first full year of operation. About a third of the pasta is shipped to a Canadian supermarket chain, while another third is purchased by wholesalers around the United States who market the product to restaurants, hotels, cafeterias and universities. In addition, the company sells to stores where pasta is sold under store brand names. Pasta Montana also markets its own line of pasta under the name Pasta Bon Tempi. A spokesperson says the Great Falls company eventually hopes to expand its pasta plant to hold 7 or 8 production lines.

⇨**Louisiana Pacific Corp.** is retooling machinery at its Missoula plant in order to make better-quality particleboard more efficiently. A spokesperson says the $3.5 million upgrade will not result in a downsizing of the plant's 230-person workforce. Louisiana Pacific recently announced it is buying Canadian competitor Le Group Forex Inc.

⇨**A Billings company** that supplies nuts, bolts, fasteners and electrical supplies to heavy manufacturers has been chosen as sole supplier to trailer manufacturer Beall Corp., based in Portland, Ore. Big Horn Bolt & Anchor also has customers in Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. It is currently finalizing plans for a new building.

⇨**Meadowlark Communications** in Missoula has been adding to the Indian-related media products it distributes. The business began 6 years ago with just 7 videos and 5 books on Indian powwows. Now, in addition to a greatly expanded number of powwow products, the business offers books, calendars and educational videos on North American Indian history and tribes.

⇨**The former manager** of Gibson guitar's Flatiron mandolin manufacturing division chose not to follow Flatiron from Belgrade to Nashville, Tenn. when it moved there in 1996. Instead, he elected to stay in Belgrade and start Sound To Earth, a business that produces mandolins, mandolas and bazoukis. Nine workers handcraft about 600 string instruments a year which sell for $800 to more than $5,000 apiece.

⇨**A Crow Agency herbal tea company,** I'tchik Herbs, has collaborated with Maryland-based Honest Tea, Inc. on a bottled, organic peppermint tea. Honest Tea's lightly sweetened herbal tea—named First Nation—is made from peppermint leaves, agave nectar, citric acid and spring water.

⇨**A group of people in Lake County** has developed a community kitchen to help people add value to their raw commodities and assist with product marketing and distribution. Cooperatives and individuals can join Montana's Mission Valley Processing Center in Ronan for a fee and pay hourly rates to use the facility. The center will help people do ingredient and nutritional breakdowns, expand their production capability and obtain universal product codes.

⇨**A San Francisco-based holding company** has announced plans to acquire Western Door Co., a millworking operation located in Missoula and Kalispell. BMC West Corp., a subsidiary of Building Materials Holding Corp., acquired Missoula's Intermountain Lumber and Supply in 1998.

⇨**A Salt Lake City firm** has purchased Try-City Lumber Inc. in Kalispell. Anderson Lumber Co. operates 33 building material centers and 8 truss manufacturing plants in Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming.

⇨**The Hagadone Investment Co.** has purchased the Western News newspaper in Libby. Coeur d'Alene-based Hagadone also owns the Daily Inter Lake newspaper in Kalispell.

⇨**Lee Enterprises has purchased** the Ravalli Republic newspaper. Based in Davenport, Iowa, Lee owns 7 other papers in Montana—the Bigfork Eagle, the Billings Gazette, the Helena Independent Record, the Hungry

Horse News, the Missoulian, the Montana Standard and the Whitefish Pilot.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇨U S WEST and Qwest Communications International Inc. have announced plans to merge, eventually taking Qwest's name. Denver-based Qwest is an Internet communications company with an undersea fiber-optic network linking North America with Europe and Asia. A U S WEST official says its customers and 650 workers in Montana should not see much change initially because the 2 companies do not have overlapping services. The merger needs Federal Communications Commission approval.

⇨**The Sale of Montana Power Co.'s facilities** to Pennsylvania-based PP&L Global Resources Inc. has been appproved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. PP&L Montana has announced plans to construct a $3 million building south of Butte to house its hydropower operations and the energy marketing operations it is also acquiring from Montana Power. A spokesperson says PP&L Montana anticipates having 60 employees in Butte. As previously announced, the company's headquarters will be in Billings.

⇨**Named for the Teton, Sun and Dearborn Rivers,** 3-Rivers telephone cooperative is a growing concern in Fairfield. Employment has grown from 45 to 160 in the past 5 years through expansion of local access telephone service and the creation of 3 subsidiaries offering satellite TV, wireless phone service, Internet access and long distance. About 60 people work for the rural telephone cooperative. Another 90 work at 3 Rivers DBS (satellite TV), 3 Rivers Communications (Internet and long distance) and 3 Rivers Wireless.

⇨**Montana Rail Link** has reduced the number of its engineers in Livingston by about a third. Three of the 6 affected engineers are relocating to Helena. The other 3 have the option of relocating to other MRL offices by bumping employees with less seniority.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

⇨**First Security Bank of Kalispell** is changing its name to Three Rivers Bank of Montana in order to help the independent, locally owned bank stand out from the crowd, according to its chief executive.

⇨**Glacier Bancorp Inc.**, the holding company for Montana's Glacier Bank chain, is buying 2 Washington Mutual Bank Branches in Butte, bringing Glacier Bank's presence in Montana to 25 locations in 17 cities.

⇨**Stockman Financial Corp.** is merging with the State Bank of Terry, pending federal approval.

⇨**First National Bank of the Rockies** has opened an office in Livingston. The bank also has offices in Emigrant, Clyde Park and White Sulphur Springs.

Trade

⇨**ShopKo Stores, Inc.** has acquired Pamida Holdings Corp. A Pamida spokesperson says Pamida stores will retain the Pamida name and will continue to be managed by a separate management team. In Montana, Pamida stores are located in Glasgow, Lewistown, Libby, Livingston, Shelby and Sidney. ShopKo stores are located in Billings, Great Falls, Helena, Kalispell and Missoula.

⇨**Stage Stores Inc.** is closing 35 of its clothing stores nationwide, including stores in Forsyth, Livingston, Plentywood, Miles City and Wolf Point.

⇨**Best Buy Co.** is opening electronics and appliance stores in Missoula and Billings, moving into buildings recently vacated by Future Shops.

⇨**Golden Corral** says it plans to open franchise restaurants in Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, Helena and

Kalispell over the next 5 years. The family steakhouse and buffet chain based in Raleigh, N.C. already has a restaurant in Billings and is opening a restaurant in Missoula later this year.

Services

⇨**About 170 jobs** are being filled at the new private prison being built near Shelby by Nashville-based Corrections Corp. of America. The facility is expected to open in September.

⇨**Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc.** is being purchased by Seattle biotechnology firm Corixa Corp., which has been researching ways to use body antigens to fight infectious diseases and illnesses such as cancer. Corixa has 170 employees. Ribi has 115 employees at its research and manufacturing facility in Hamilton. Spokespersons say the $56 million deal should close in September.

⇨**A Bozeman software firm** that started with 10 employees at the end of 1998 expects to have over 60 by the end of 1999. Right Now Technologies develops software to help large companies automatically answer frequently asked questions from people visiting corporate Internet sites.

⇨**A Billings engineering firm** has been awarded the contract to oversee the pollution cleanup at the closed Zortman and Landusky gold mines near Malta. Spectrum Engineering will work with state and U.S. Bureau of Land Management personnel to develop a mine waste cleanup plan for the mines. A state government official says he hopes reclamation will begin by the end of the year.

Government

⇨**Western Montana College** in Dillon has been selected as the site for the Montana National Guard's Youth Challenge program. The 5-month program—followed by a 1-year mentoring period—prepares at risk young people who have dropped out of high school, but do not have serious problems with the law, for the job market or the military. Youth Challenge programs are currently conducted by the Guard in 27 states.

⇨**A transitional mental health system** will be in effect while the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services develops an entirely new mental health plan for Montana scheduled to take effect July 2000. During that transition time, mental health providers will turn in reimbursement claims to the state. The state's mental health management contract with Magellan Health Services of Atlanta ended June 30. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

99 BMK
June 1999 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**140,666**	**134,395**	**6,271**	**4.5%**
MONTANA	478,633	455,818	22,815	4 8%
YELLOWSTONE	74,193	71,091	3,102	4 2%
CASCADE	38,758	36,793	1,965	5 1%
MISSOULA	52,417	50,837	1,580	3 0%
BEAVERHEAD	5,349	5,103	246	4 6%
BIG HORN	5,619	5,021	598	10 6%
BLAINE	3,099	2,857	242	7 8%
BROADWATER	2,234	2,133	101	4 5%
CARBON	4,926	4,718	208	4 2%
CARTER	1,019	994	25	2 5%
CHOUTEAU	2,945	2,864	81	2 8%
CUSTER	6,487	6,270	217	3 3%
DANIELS	1,309	1,282	27	2 1%
DAWSON	5,682	5,474	208	3 7%
DEER LODGE	4,133	3,838	295	7 1%
FALLON	1,799	1,703	96	5 3%
FERGUS	6,265	6,012	253	4 0%
FLATHEAD	38,388	36,159	2,229	5 8%
GALLATIN	41,541	40,547	994	2 4%
GARFIELD	986	964	22	2 2%
GLACIER	5,262	4,454	808	15 4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	523	510	13	2 5%
GRANITE	1,205	1,115	90	7 5%
HILL	9,961	9,372	589	5 9%
JEFFERSON	4,846	4,672	174	3 6%
JUDITH BASIN	1,291	1,257	34	2 6%
LAKE	12,727	12,024	703	5 5%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,579	26,350	1,229	4 5%
LIBERTY	1,336	1,269	67	5 0%
LINCOLN	7,339	6,580	759	10 3%
MCCONE	1,379	1,336	43	3 1%
MADISON	3,914	3,786	128	3 3%
MEAGHER	1,089	1,029	60	5 5%
MINERAL	1,738	1,608	130	7 5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,931	1,777	154	8 0%
PARK	10,923	10,460	463	4 2%
PETROLEUM	322	306	16	5 0%
PHILLIPS	2,490	2,315	175	7 0%
PONDERA	3,555	3,389	166	4 7%
POWDER RIVER	1,254	1,216	38	3 0%
POWELL	2,552	2,440	112	4 4%
PRAIRIE	668	650	18	2 7%
RAVALLI	17,597	16,744	853	4 8%
RICHLAND	5,789	5,306	483	8 3%
ROOSEVELT	4,766	4,274	492	10 3%
ROSEBUD	4,588	4,194	394	8 6%
SANDERS	4,148	3,855	293	7 1%
SHERIDAN	2,197	2,067	130	5 9%
SILVER BOW	18,532	17,559	973	5 3%
STILLWATER	4,697	4,534	163	3 5%
SWEET GRASS	1,822	1,759	63	3 5%
TETON	3,463	3,335	128	3 7%
TOOLE	2,911	2,801	110	3 8%
TREASURE	534	512	22	4 1%
VALLEY	4,640	4,461	179	3.9%
WHEATLAND	1,334	1,278	56	4 2%
WIBAUX	586	564	22	3 8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,425	31,022	1,403	4 3%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

99 BMK
May 1999 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	138,919	133,412	5,507	4.0%
MONTANA	476,697	454,331	22,366	4 7%
YELLOWSTONE	73,893	71,161	2,732	3.7%
CASCADE	38,602	36,744	1,858	4 8%
MISSOULA	52,457	50,768	1,689	3.2%
BEAVERHEAD	5,306	5,083	223	4 2%
BIG HORN	5,480	5,010	470	8 6%
BLAINE	3,068	2,845	223	7.3%
BROADWATER	2,227	2,123	104	4 7%
CARBON	4,909	4,680	229	4.7%
CARTER	1,001	982	19	1.9%
CHOUTEAU	2,919	2,842	77	2 6%
CUSTER	6,568	6,356	212	3.2%
DANIELS	1,311	1,276	35	2.7%
DAWSON	5,672	5,466	206	3 6%
DEER LODGE	4,092	3,828	264	6.5%
FALLON	1,825	1,725	100	5.5%
FERGUS	6,258	6,004	254	4 1%
FLATHEAD	38,549	36,098	2,451	6.4%
GALLATIN	41,809	40,486	1,323	3.2%
GARFIELD	977	954	23	2 4%
GLACIER	5,117	4,441	676	13 2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	529	506	23	4 3%
GRANITE	1,217	1,109	108	8.9%
HILL	9,801	9,358	443	4 5%
JEFFERSON	4,873	4,671	202	4 1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,269	1,248	21	1.7%
LAKE	12,622	11,917	705	5.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,417	26,344	1,073	3 9%
LIBERTY	1,321	1,263	58	4 4%
LINCOLN	7,474	6,571	903	12.1%
MCCONE	1,382	1,338	44	3 2%
MADISON	3,902	3,769	133	3 4%
MEAGHER	1,082	1,020	62	5 7%
MINERAL	1,758	1,606	152	8 6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,897	1,768	129	6.8%
PARK	10,196	9,653	543	5.3%
PETROLEUM	319	304	15	4 7%
PHILLIPS	2,445	2,301	144	5.9%
PONDERA	3,518	3,370	148	4 2%
POWDER RIVER	1,259	1,207	52	4 1%
POWELL	2,530	2,418	112	4 4%
PRAIRIE	667	646	21	3 1%
RAVALLI	17,577	16,666	911	5 2%
RICHLAND	5,805	5,299	506	8 7%
ROOSEVELT	4,801	4,441	360	7.5%
ROSEBUD	4,471	4,176	295	6 6%
SANDERS	4,141	3,794	347	8 4%
SHERIDAN	2,179	2,056	123	5 6%
SILVER BOW	18,555	17,663	892	4 8%
STILLWATER	4,511	4,345	166	3 7%
SWEET GRASS	1,815	1,751	64	3 5%
TETON	3,403	3,301	102	3 0%
TOOLE	2,883	2,789	94	3 3%
TREASURE	526	509	17	3 2%
VALLEY	4,602	4,448	154	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,322	1,270	52	3 9%
WIBAUX	587	562	25	4 3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,290	31,015	1,275	3.9%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

99 BMK
April 1999 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	138,240	132,552	5,688	4.1%
MONTANA	474,927	449,292	25,635	5 4%
YELLOWSTONE	73,547	71,025	2,522	3 4%
CASCADE	38,079	36,053	2,026	5 3%
MISSOULA	52,048	50,020	2,028	3 9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,227	4,968	259	5 0%
BIG HORN	5,487	4,883	604	11 0%
BLAINE	3,020	2,791	229	7 6%
BROADWATER	2,176	2,034	142	6 5%
CARBON	4,993	4,713	280	5 6%
CARTER	1,083	1,044	39	3 6%
CHOUTEAU	2,873	2,800	73	2 5%
CUSTER	6,404	6,169	235	3 7%
DANIELS	1,358	1,319	39	2 9%
DAWSON	5,388	5,179	209	3 9%
DEER LODGE	4,106	3,802	304	7 4%
FALLON	1,835	1,714	121	6 6%
FERGUS	6,086	5,782	304	5 0%
FLATHEAD	38,074	34,873	3,201	8 4%
GALLATIN	42,487	40,897	1,590	3 7%
GARFIELD	983	953	30	3 1%
GLACIER	5,209	4,504	705	13 5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	545	515	30	5 5%
GRANITE	1,279	1,124	155	12 1%
HILL	9,636	9,159	477	5 0%
JEFFERSON	4,814	4,593	221	4 6%
JUDITH BASIN	1,220	1,192	28	2 3%
LAKE	12,331	11,492	839	6 8%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,051	25,909	1,142	4 2%
LIBERTY	1,405	1,351	54	3 8%
LINCOLN	7,663	6,416	1,247	16 3%
MCCONE	1,412	1,356	56	4 0%
MADISON	3,886	3,724	162	4 2%
MEAGHER	1,146	1,053	93	8 1%
MINERAL	1,642	1,459	183	11 1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,899	1,767	132	7 0%
PARK	10,177	9,506	671	6 6%
PETROLEUM	320	311	9	2 8%
PHILLIPS	2,493	2,312	181	7 3%
PONDERA	3,422	3,277	145	4 2%
POWDER RIVER	1,312	1,245	67	5 1%
POWELL	2,599	2,442	157	6 0%
PRAIRIE	643	617	26	4 0%
RAVALLI	17,932	16,786	1,146	6 4%
RICHLAND	5,825	5,361	464	8 0%
ROOSEVELT	4,863	4,451	412	8 5%
ROSEBUD	4,446	4,142	304	6 8%
SANDERS	4,165	3,708	457	11 0%
SHERIDAN	2,278	2,142	136	6 0%
SILVER BOW	18,372	17,436	936	5 1%
STILLWATER	4,464	4,261	203	4 5%
SWEET GRASS	1,783	1,718	65	3 6%
TETON	3,538	3,434	104	2 9%
TOOLE	2,880	2,787	93	3 2%
TREASURE	580	565	15	2 6%
VALLEY	4,561	4,371	190	4 2%
WHEATLAND	1,232	1,165	67	5 4%
WIBAUX	650	622	28	4 3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,865	30,502	1,363	4 3%

SOURCE LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1999 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	469 0	471.3	470.7	474 9	476.7	478.6							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	439 2	440.4	440.9	449 3	454.3	455.8							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	36.7	37.3	34.7	36.5	36.6	37.7							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29 8	30.9	29.8	25 6	22.4	22.8							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6 3%	6.6%	6.3%	5 4%	4 7%	4 8%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5 2%	5 4%	5.4%	5 4%	5.1%	4.9%							
U S UNADJUSTED	4 8%	4 7%	4 4%	4 1%	4 0%	4 5%							
U S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4 3%	4 4%	4 2%	4 3%	4 2%	4 3%							

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	455 5	459 6	462.3	465 9	467 4	474.0	480.8	476.3	467.6	468 6	469.1	466.7	467.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	424 1	428 1	431.6	439.8	442 9	447.9	456.7	454 8	445.8	444 7	442.7	439.4	441.5
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	26 8	27 4	27.9	31 8	39.3	40 1	38 2	40 2	38.6	37 5	42.7	35.8	35.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31 4	31.5	30.7	26.1	24 5	26 1	24 1	21 5	21.8	23.9	26.4	27.3	26.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.9%	6 8%	6 6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.5%	5 0%	4.5%	4 7%	5.1%	5 6%	5 9%	5 6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5 7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5 5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%
U S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5 0%	5.0%	4 1%	4 2%	4 7%	4.7%	4 5%	4 4%	4 2%	4 1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4 6%	4 6%	4 7%	4 3%	4 4%	4 5%	4 5%	4 5%	4 5%	4 5%	4 4%	4 3%	4 5%

1997 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	442 9	446 5	449 4	453.1	454 5	460.2	468.1	465.2	455.8	455 9	455.8	456 1	455.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	415 1	418 6	422 1	428.9	432 7	436 4	445 1	444 6	435.4	433.3	430.4	428.1	430.9
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	24 7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32 4	36.0	38 2	40.1	41 6	37 4	33 9	26.3	32 4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27 8	27 9	27.3	24 2	21 8	23.8	23 0	20 6	20 4	22 6	25.4	28 0	24 4
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6 3%	6 2%	6.1%	5 3%	4 8%	5 2%	4.9%	4 4%	4 5%	5.0%	5 6%	6.1%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5 0%	5 1%	5.4%	5 2%	5 3%	5 4%	5 4%	5 4%	5 5%	5.6%	5.7%	5 4%
U S UNADJUSTED	5 9%	5.7%	5.5%	4 8%	4 7%	5 2%	5 0%	4 8%	4 7%	4 4%	4 3%	4 4%	4 9%
U S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5 3%	5.1%	5 0%	4 9%	5 0%	4 9%	4 9%	4 9%	4.7%	4 6%	4 7%	4.9%

1996 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	432 8	437 6	440.4	444 5	445 5	452 7	459.2	455.7	447 0	446.7	445 6	443 3	445.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403 1	407 7	412 3	420 5	423.5	429 4	437 5	436 7	428 3	427 0	423 9	419.3	422 4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	30 5	29 5	39.0	35 6	37.1	37 4	39.3	37.8	36 6	36 2	31.4	28 7	34 5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29 7	29 9	28 1	24 0	22 0	23 3	21 7	19 0	18.7	19 7	21.7	24 0	23 5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6 9%	6 8%	6 4%	5 4%	4 9%	5 1%	4 7%	4 2%	4 2%	4 4%	4.9%	5.4%	5 3%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5 6%	5 6%	5.4%	5 5%	5.4%	5.3%	5 2%	5 2%	5.1%	5.0%	4 9%	5 0%	5.3%
U S. UNADJUSTED	6 3%	6 0%	5 8%	5 4%	5 4%	5 5%	5 6%	5 1%	5.0%	4 9%	5.0%	5 0%	5 4%
U.S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5 6%	5 5%	5 5%	5 5%	5 6%	5 3%	5 5%	5 1%	5 2%	5 2%	5 4%	5.4%	5 4%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE. CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY REVISED TO 1998 BENCHMARKS.

2/NONADDITIVE INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970

*UNDER 50

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

1999

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1999	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	367 1	368 7	371 6	376.7	382 3	384 5							
TOTAL PRIVATE	287 6	288 6	289 9	295 0	301 2	308 8							
GOODS PRODUCING	45 1	45 3	45.1	47.3	49 3	50 9							
SERVICE PRODUCING	322 0	323 4	326 5	329.4	333 0	333 6							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	242 5	243.3	244 8	247 7	251 9	257 9							
MINING	5.0	5 0	4 9	5 1	5.3	5.3							
METAL MINING	2 0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2 0							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0 5	0.5	0 5	0 5	0.5	0.5							
COAL MINING	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1.0	1 0							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 4							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0.9							
CONSTRUCTION	15 6	15.7	16 1	18 2	19 8	20.8							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4 9	4 9	4 8	5 1	5 2	5.5							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2 3	2 4	2 6	3 6	4 3	4 6							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	8 4	8 4	8 7	9 5	10.3	10 7							
MANUFACTURING	24 5	24 6	24 1	24 0	24 2	24 8							
DURABLE GOODS	15 2	15 2	15 1	15 0	15.2	15 6							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7 1	7.1	6 9	6 8	7 0	7.2							
*LOGGING	1 2	1.2	1 1	0 9	1 0	1 2							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3 3	3.3	3 3	3.3	3 3	3.3							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	1.0	1 1	1.2	1.3							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1 0	1.0	1 0	1 0	1.0	1 0							
NONDURABLE GOODS	9 3	9 4	9 0	9.0	9.0	9 2							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3 1	3.1	3 1	3.1	3 1	3 1							
TRANS , COMM & UTILITIES	21 7	21.7	21.7	21 8	22.0	21.9							
TRANSPORTATION	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 1	14 1	14 1							
RAILROAD	3 0	2 9	3 0	3 0	3 0	3.0							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5 8	5 8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8							
COMMUNICATIONS	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 1	4 0							
TELEPHONE COMM	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1							
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	3 7	3.7	3 7	3 7	3.8	3 8							
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1 9	2 0							
TRADE	98 0	97.6	98 3	99 4	101.7	104 4							
WHOLESALE TRADE	19 0	19 0	19 1	19 3	19 4	19 5							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10 1	10 1	10.1	10.1	10 1	10.3							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.9	8 9	9 0	9 2	9 3	9.2							
RETAIL TRADE	79 0	78.6	79 2	80.1	82 3	84 9							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4 2	4 2	4 3	4 5	4.6	4 8							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8 8	8 4	8.4	8 4	8 5	8 7							
DEPARTMENT STORES	7 6	7.3	7 3	7.3	7 4	7 5							
FOOD STORES	11 1	11 1	11.0	11 1	11.3	11.6							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11 6	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3 7	3.7	3 7	3 8	3 8	3.8							

SOURCE CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

98 BM

1999

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1999	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3							
FURN. HOMEFURN. EQUIP	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6							
EATING & DRINKING	29.2	29.4	30.1	30.3	31.5	32.9							
MISC. RETAIL	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.7							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.7							
FINANCE	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7							
INSURANCE	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3							
REAL ESTATE	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8							
SERVICES	105.6	106.8	107.6	109.1	110.7	113.9							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	9.2	11.3							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.9	12.0	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.4							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.7							
HEALTH SERVICES	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9							
HOSPITALS	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.4							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3							
SOCIAL SERVICES	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.5							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	79.5	80.1	81.7	81.7	81.1	75.7							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.9	13.6							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.2	23.9	25.2	25.1	23.9	21.1							
STATE EDUCATION	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.4	12.5	9.5							
*OTHER STATE GOVT	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.6							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43.4	44.3	44.6	44.4	44.3	41.0							
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.7	29.6	29.8	29.5	29.2	24.6							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	16.4							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1999

98BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1999	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	185 2	185 7	186 8	188.5	190.2	189.9							
TOTAL PRIVATE	141 6	142 0	142 4	144.1	146 4	149 7							
MINING	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0.5	0 6							
CONSTRUCTION	1 7	1 8	1 7	2 0	2 2	2 3							
MANUFACTURING	5 4	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 4	5 5							
DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2 7	2 6	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5							
TCU 1/	6 1	6 1	6.1	6 0	6.1	6.0							
TRANSPORTATION	3.6	3 6	3 6	3 5	3 6	3 5							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5							
TRADE	46 4	45.9	46 0	47 0	48 1	49 8							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 4							
RETAIL TRADE	42.1	41 5	41 6	42 6	43.8	45 4							
EATING & DRINKING	16 7	16 8	17.0	17 4	18 1	19.2							
FIRE 2/	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 6	12 6	12 6							
FINANCE	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7 0	7.0							
SERVICES	69 0	69 8	70.1	70 4	71 5	72.9							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	5 0	5 1	4 8	4 8	5 6	7 0							
HEALTH SERVICES	28 3	28 4	28 4	28 4	28 3	28 5							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43 6	43.7	44 4	44 4	43 8	40.2							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5 0	5 0	4 9	5.0	5.2	5 6							
STATE GOVERNMENT	12 7	12 3	12 8	12 8	12 1	10 5							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25 9	26 4	26 7	26 6	26 5	24 1							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

CES

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (in Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Apr. 1999	May 1999	June 1999	June 1998	Apr. 1999	May 1999	June 1999	June 1998
*TOTAL PRIVATE	248.5	254.5	261.2	253.9	$373.44	$378.11	$381.15	$366.42
MINING	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	$725.42	$715.23	$764.74	$741.53
*CONSTRUCTION	14.4	16.0	16.7	16.8	$648.34	$631.69	$642.92	$644.62
MANUFACTURING	17.4	17.7	18.2	17.5	$545.16	$555.15	$557.60	$543.76
Durable Goods	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	$520.31	$534.80	$533.73	$518.66
Nondurable	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	$601.85	$603.12	$611.91	$605.68
*TCU 1/	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.0	$570.19	$572.11	$575.94	$573.21
*Transportation	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.1	$505.93	$512.83	$509.52	$525.14
*Comm. & Util.	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	$688.00	$679.50	$695.74	$658.82
*TRADE	87.4	89.5	91.7	89.1	$282.26	$287.55	$291.10	$269.65
*Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.2	$493.12	$508.40	$511.65	$458.75
*Retail Trade	71.3	73.3	75.3	72.9	$234.07	$239.04	$243.31	$227.36
*FIRE 2/	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.5	$392.76	$404.07	$384.38	$377.67
*SERVICES	92.6	93.9	97.2	93.9	$327.97	$329.40	$332.15	$314.85

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Apr. 1999	May 1999	June 1999	June 1998	Apr. 1999	May 1999	June 1999	June 1998
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.0	32.4	33.0	32.6	$11.67	$11.67	$11.55	$11.24
MINING	41.5	40.5	43.6	41.8	$17.48	$17.66	$17.54	$17.74
*CONSTRUCTION	38.5	37.4	38.8	38.6	$16.84	$16.89	$16.57	$16.70
MANUFACTURING	38.5	39.4	39.8	40.1	$14.16	$14.09	$14.01	$13.56
Durable Goods	38.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	$13.41	$13.37	$13.31	$12.87
Nondurable	37.9	38.1	39.0	39.9	$15.88	$15.83	$15.69	$15.18
*TCU 1/	38.5	38.5	39.1	38.6	$14.81	$14.86	$14.73	$14.85
*Transportation	37.7	38.1	38.6	38.5	$13.42	$13.46	$13.20	$13.64
*Comm. & Util.	40.0	39.3	40.1	38.8	$17.20	$17.29	$17.35	$16.98
*TRADE	29.9	30.3	31.1	30.4	$9.44	$9.49	$9.36	$8.87
*Wholesale Trade	37.7	37.3	37.9	36.7	$13.08	$13.63	$13.50	$12.50
*Retail Trade	28.1	28.8	29.6	29.0	$8.33	$8.30	$8.22	$7.84
*FIRE 2/	36.0	36.7	35.2	35.9	$10.91	$11.01	$10.92	$10.52
*SERVICES	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.1	$11.08	$10.98	$10.89	$10.46

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1999		1998		1997	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	164.3	161.0	161.6	158.4	159.1	156.3
February	164.5	161.1	161.9	158.5	159.6	156.8
March	165.0	161.4	162.2	158.7	160.0	157.0
April	166.2	162.7	162.5	159.1	160.2	157.2
May	166.2	162.8	162.8	159.5	160.1	157.2
June	166.2	162.8	163.0	159.7	160.3	157.4
July			163.2	159.8	160.5	157.5
August			163.4	160.0	160.8	157.8
September			163.6	160.2	161.2	158.3
October			164.0	160.6	161.6	158.5
November			164.0	160.7	161.5	158.5
December			163.9	160.7	161.3	158.2
Dec-to-Dec %			1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			163.0	159.7	160.5	157.6
Ann Avg %			1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.3%

			% Change From		Ann Average %	
Expenditure Category	Relative	June	May	June		
CPI-U Index	Importance	1999	1999	1998	1998	1997
ALL ITEMS	100%	166.2	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%
Food & Beverages	16%	164.1	-0.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%
Housing	40%	164.1	0.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%
Apparel	5%	130.9	-2.5%	-1.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Transportation	17%	143.4	-0.6%	1.2%	-1.9%	0.9%
Medical Care	6%	250.2	0.3%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%
Recreation	6%	102.2	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.3%
Education and Communication	5%	100.3	-0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	3.3%
Other Goods & Services	5%	255.9	0.0%	8.2%	5.7%	4.4%

Purchasing Power	June	May	June	Ann Average	
Of Consumer Dollar:	1999	1999	1998	1998	1997
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.60	$0.60	$0.61	$0.61	$0.62

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

UI

TABLE VII

NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New April To June 1999	Changed April To June 1999	New April To June 1998	Changed April To June 1998	Year-to-Date 1999	Year-to-Date 1998
State of MT	1036	371	1013	405	2725	3005
Great Falls MSA	61	16	53	25	147	189
Billings MSA	126	46	122	42	337	379
Missoula MSA	99	35	101	28	276	286
Multi County	180	23	131	36	368	292
Anaconda-Butte LFA	60	37	63	31	166	175
Beaverhead	13	6	7	5	30	33
Deer Lodge	5	0	11	4	18	24
Granite	3	2	2	2	9	5
Madison	9	9	17	12	31	35
Powell	5	1	1	1	9	7
Silver Bow	25	19	25	7	69	71
Bozeman LFA	136	47	118	52	349	371
Gallatin	109	35	98	43	279	307
Meagher	5	0	2	1	6	5
Park	22	12	18	8	64	59
Glasgow LFA	12	8	26	6	45	74
Daniels	4	2	2	0	9	5
Phillips	2	1	6	1	9	16
Roosevelt	3	2	4	1	11	19
Sheridan	0	2	8	2	7	13
Valley	3	1	6	2	9	21
Glendive LFA	11	4	20	4	47	60
Dawson	4	4	7	0	22	22
Garfield	0	0	1	0	2	3
McCone	1	0	0	0	2	3
Prairie	0	0	0	1	1	4
Richland	6	0	11	3	19	26
Wibaux	0	0	1	0	1	2
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA	25	10	32	17	76	99
Big Horn	7	1	3	2	17	13
Carbon	7	2	12	3	25	37
Stillwater	8	4	14	7	23	35
Sweet Grass	3	3	3	5	11	14

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE. This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Office of Research & Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

UI

TABLE VII

NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New April To June 1999	Changed April To June 1999	New April To June 1998	Changed April To June 1998	Year-to-Date 1999	Year-to-Date 1998
Havre LFA	17	1	11	12	43	60
Blaine	3	0	2	1	9	13
Hill	14	1	6	9	31	34
Liberty	0	0	3	2	3	13
Helena LFA	58	28	56	21	161	205
Broadwater	4	4	0	2	11	6
Jefferson	9	5	7	1	22	19
Lewis & Clark	45	19	49	18	128	180
Kalispell LFA	138	62	139	72	381	433
Flathead	94	36	104	55	267	307
Lake	29	13	17	9	68	65
Lincoln	15	13	18	8	46	61
Lewistown LFA	18	11	11	8	51	49
Fergus	12	5	8	4	31	30
Golden Valley	0	0	1	1	0	4
Judith Basin	2	0	1	1	4	6
Musselshell	4	4	0	0	11	4
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheatland	0	2	1	2	4	5
Miles City LFA	22	6	36	15	54	87
Carter	0	0	1	0	2	1
Custer	12	1	12	3	30	30
Fallon	4	2	5	4	7	17
Powder River	0	1	6	4	4	14
Rosebud	6	2	10	4	11	22
Treasure	0	0	2	0	0	3
Missoula LFA	149	58	168	47	430	452
Mineral	2	2	4	3	9	14
Missoula	99	35	101	28	276	286
Ravalli	35	10	40	13	102	105
Sanders	13	11	23	3	43	47
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	23	14	27	17	70	80
Chouteau	3	0	5	4	10	15
Glacier	5	5	3	2	19	13
Pondera	8	1	7	1	13	13
Teton	4	2	6	5	10	19
Toole	3	6	6	5	18	20

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Office of Research & Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

Glossary of Terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation and training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The 2 SDAs for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of Data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

800 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of $2.54 per copy, for a total cost of $2,032.00, which includes $1,416.00 for printing and $616.00 for distribution.

Montana's 50 Most Populous Cities and Towns
(1998 U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates)

Place	7/1/98 Estimated Population	4/1/90 Census Population	% Change 4/90-7/98	1998 Rank	Place	7/1/98 Estimated Population	4/1/90 Census Population	% Change 4/90-7/98	1998 Rank
Billings	91,750	81,125	13.1%	1	Conrad	2,903	2,891	0.4%	26
Great Falls	56,395	55,125	2.3%	2	Wolf Point	2,854	2,880	-0.9%	27
Missoula	52,239	42,918	21.7%	3	Libby	2,675	2,532	5.6%	28
Butte-Silver Bow	33,994	33,336	2.0%	4	Shelby	2,609	2,763	-5.6%	29
Bozeman	29,936	22,660	32.1%	5	Red Lodge	2,238	1,958	14.3%	30
Helena	28,306	24,609	15.0%	6	Malta	2,209	2,340	-5.6%	31
Kalispell	16,089	11,917	35.0%	7	Townsend	2,092	1,635	28.0%	32
Havre	10,015	10,201	-1.8%	8	Columbus	2,072	1,573	31.7%	33
Anaconda-Deer Lodge	9,999	10,356	-3.4%	9	Forsyth	2,048	2,178	-6.0%	34
Miles City	8,685	8,461	2.6%	10	Stevensville	2,046	1,221	67.6%	35
Livingston	7,348	6,701	9.7%	11	Roundup	2,012	1,808	11.3%	36
Lewistown	6,159	6,097	1.0%	12	Plentywood	1,953	2,136	-8.6%	37
Laurel	6,027	5,686	6.0%	13	Ronan	1,939	1,547	25.3%	38
Whitefish	5,875	4,368	34.5%	14	Choteau	1,802	1,741	3.5%	39
Belgrade	5,018	3,422	46.6%	15	East Helena	1,750	1,538	13.8%	40
Sidney	4,865	5,217	-6.7%	16	Baker	1,727	1,818	-5.0%	41
Polson	4,593	3,291	39.6%	17	Big Timber	1,689	1,557	8.5%	42
Hamilton	4,463	2,737	63.1%	18	Boulder	1,654	1,316	25.7%	43
Glendive	4,421	4,802	-7.9%	19	Fort Benton	1,613	1,660	-2.8%	44
Dillon	4,267	4,001	6.6%	20	Chinook	1,590	1,512	5.2%	45
Columbia Falls	4,205	2,921	44.0%	21	Thompson Falls	1,556	1,319	18.0%	46
Deer Lodge	3,700	3,378	9.5%	22	Three Forks	1,528	1,203	27.0%	47
Glasgow	3,590	3,572	0.5%	23	Manhattan	1,423	1,034	37.6%	48
Cut Bank	3,456	3,329	3.8%	24	Whitehall	1,399	1,067	31.1%	49
Hardin	3,316	2,940	12.8%	25	Plains	1,217	992	22.7%	50

Note: More detailed information is available on the Internet at http://commerce.state.mt.us/ceic/demog/estimate/pop/city/.

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